उत्पादन की दर में गेहूं के उत्पादन की दर से कम वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1980 के दशक के लिए दोनों खाद्यान्नों की उत्पादन दरों में वृद्धि संबंधी तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या है;

(ग) 1990 के दशक के आरम्भ में कुल कितनी कृषि भूमि पर धान की खेती की जाती थी तथा इसमें से कितने प्रतिशत भूमि सिंचित, वर्षा पर आधारित और असिंचित थी और दोनों खाद्यान्नों की प्रति हेक्टेयर औसत उत्पादन दरें क्या-क्या थीं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह अनुमान है कि इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक देश को 105 मिलियन टन चावल की आवश्यकता होगी; और

(ङ) यदि-हां, तो उपर्युक्त आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए आगामी वर्षों में उत्पादन की दर में वृद्धि करने हेतु क्या वार्षिक लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरविंद नेताम) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) 1980-81 तथा 1990-91 तक की अवधि के दौरान चावल और गेहूं के उत्पादन में संयुक्त वृद्धि दर क्रमशः 3.81 तथा 3.62 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष देखने में आई है ।

(ग) भू-उपयोग आंकड़े 1989-90 (नवीनतम उपलब्ध) के अनुसार चावल के अंतर्गत कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र देश भर में चावल के अंतर्गत 42.14 मिलियन हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र का 45.2 प्रतिशत था ।

चावल सहित विभिन्न फसलों की पैदावार के आंकड़े, सिंचित और असिंचित दोनों वर्गों के लिए सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा अभी संकलित नहीं किए जा रहे हैं । वैसे, 1990-91 के लिए सिंचित और असिंचित क्षेत्रों में चावल की पैदावार के कुछ मुख्य उत्पादक राज्यों से प्राप्त, नवीनतम उपलब्धि, अनुमान इस प्रकार हैं :

**पैदावार के अनुमान**

(किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टेयर)

| राज्य | सिंचित | असिंचित |
|---|---|---|
| असम | 2274 | 965 |
| बिहार | 1225 | 897 |
| कर्नाटक | 2464 | 1604 |
| मध्य प्रदेश | 1643 | 1065 |
| पंजाब | 3240 | 2025 |
| तमिल नाडु | 3718 | 1216 |

(घ) और (ङ) आठवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के अंतिम वर्ष 1996-97 के लिये चावल उत्पादन का 88.00 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है । चावल की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए आठवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान 3.95 प्रतिशत की उत्पादन वृद्धि दर लक्षित है ।

**National Institute of Disaster Management for Hyderabad**

2286. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY:
DR. YEAMANCUILl SIVAJI .

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal from Andhra Pradesh to locate National Institute of Disaster Management at Hyderabad:

(b) if so, what arc the details in this regard: and

(c) at what stage of consideration is the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c) In view of the expertise available in the State in dealing with various natural calamities and the fact that Hyderabad has become an important centre for training and research, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have offered suitable land to locate the National Institute of Disaster Management at Hyderabad. The proposal is under consideration.

**Agricultural Development Projects**

2287. SHRIMATI SATYA BAHIN:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the projects being undertaken under the World Bank financing Agricultural Development Projects in the near future;

(b) whether any project from Maharashtra is being taken up;

(c) if so, what is the nature and extent of this project; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL

ENERGY RESOURCES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) World Bank assisted Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) are being formulated for the States of Karnataka, Assam and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) to (d) A number of States including Maharashtra have been identified for ADP formulation. The ADP formulation process takes about a year and a half and at present, the World Bank is taking up only 2-3 States at a lime for ADP formulation. As the project formulation is currently on in 3 States, namely. Karnataka, Assam and Madhya Pradesh, new States would be taken up for project formulation from the pipeline States, which includes Maharashtra, only after on-going project formulations are over.

Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation

2288. SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the salient features of the scheme for Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation;

(b) the number of fanners benefited by subsidy for purchasing of small tractors;

(c) the number of such farmers from Maharashtra; and

(d) the amount of subsidy is given to each farmer and what is the procedure for getting such subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY RESOURCES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR). (a) The salient features of the scheme are as under:

(0 Eligibility of farmers forbank loan lot a tractor and ancilliary implements is reduced from the present minimum of 8 acres to 6 acres of perennially irrigated land.

(ii) Repayment period of loan is increased from the present 9 years to 12 years.

(iii) Subsidy of 30% with a maximum limit of Rs. 30,000 on purchase of small tractors below 18 Power Take Off Horse Power and 3 matching implements including a trailer and a seed-cum-fertilizer drill will be given. Subsidy will be available to the farmers having individual perennially irrigated land holding between 6 and 8 acres or to a group of fanners whose aggrigate perennially irrigated land holding is between 6 to 8 acres or corresponding acreage as prescribed for different calagories of land under the concerned State Land Ceiling Act.

(iv) Down payment/margin money will be 15 per cent which would be over and above the subsidy provided by the Government of India.

(v) The loan applications should be evaluated by the banks on a case to case basis after assessing the scope for custom hire, incremental income from the proposal investment including income from custom hire and bankability of the proposals.

(vi) The concessions and subsidy would be available only for tractors below 18 Power Take Off Horse Power and their implements, seed-cum-fertilizer drill, trailer etc.

(b) During the year 1992-93 a sum of Rupees 499.80 lakhs have been released to the States and Union Territories for subsidising 1666 number of tractors under the scheme.

(c) During the year 1992-93 a sum of Rupees 77.1 lakhs were released to the Maharashtra State for subsidising 257 numbers of tractors under the scheme.

(d) A subsidy of 30 per cent with a maximum limit of Rupees 30,000 on purchase of small tractors below 18 Power Take Off Horse Power and 3 matching implements including a trailer and seed-cum-fertilizer drill is given. The farmers identified by the State Governments/ Union Territories and those falling within the purview of the guidelines issued for this scheme, have to submit loan applications to the banks for financing of tractors.

**Controlling the Disease of 'Kolshi' in Oranges**

2289. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many parasites and predators were